



GORMAN IS SARCASTIC

Offers to Resign the Democratic Leadership in Favor of Edwin F. Abell.

HAULS THE SUN OVER THE COALS

Declares That He Has No Ambition That Will Stand in the Way of His Retirement to Private Life—Charges the Sun With Responsibility for Republican Rule.

Baltimore, Md., October 15, 1897. United States Senator Gorman tonight issued an open letter to Edwin F. Abell, publisher of the Baltimore Sun, in which he offers to relinquish the leadership of the Democracy in Maryland, provided Mr. Abell will accept it and support the Democratic ticket in the coming State and legislative campaign. He also intimates that he will forego his ambition to succeed himself in the United States Senate if it can be shown that such a step is necessary to Democratic success.

The letter, which is a very long one, reviews the course of the Sun in its opposition to Mr. Gorman because of his views upon civil service, tariff and ballot reform measures. To all the charges made against him upon this score Mr. Gorman pleads guilty, but quotes the Sun as having admitted that such questions were largely matters of opinion, and asserts that every man is free to think as he pleases regarding them. He defends his course in regard to all these questions and concludes with the following proposition:

"And now, Mr. Abell, let us pass to a question touching which there can be no misunderstanding. These statements and counterstatements, arguments and retorts—all this petty clash of protestation and impeachment—amount to very little at the best. You have declared your undying devotion to the Democratic party and have said that my leadership, my personal ambitions, my selfish purposes and these only, prevent you from restoring your newspaper to the service of the loyal people who originally made it rich and powerful by their patronage, their confidence and their support. You have given Maryland the understanding that, but for me and the 'bossism' you are pleased to attribute to me, you would bring back the Baltimore Sun to its old moorings and devote it to the exposition of Democratic principles and the confusion and overthrow of Republican rule in this State.

"You have stated in effect—certainly with the intent of being so understood—that you still love the Democratic party and still wish to see it prominent in Maryland, and you thereby involve yourself in a pledge. Strange as it may seem to you, I am willing to surrender every prospect of personal promotion if by so doing I can reunite the Democratic party, restore to its ranks all their pristine strength and harmony, allay the dissensions and animosities that now exist and efface the humiliating spectacle presented by yourself and men of your way of thinking—the spectacle of the Democratic party betrayed into the hands of the enemy by those whom Democrats have in the past exalted and enriched. I do not undertake to say how much you or any other man may love the Democratic party, but I know how much I love it, and I know that I have no personal ambitions I will not sacrifice for its honor and welfare. I know, too, that I have no affiliations, no engagements, no plans of any kind that could by any possibility embarrass me in making the proposed arrangement.

"You may understand this as an overture of surrender on my part—as an admission that the Democratic organization cannot hope for further life without your aid and countenance. I am prepared for that. I have been misunderstood by you so long and so unreasonably that a little more or less will count for nothing. As a matter of fact, I am satisfied that the people of Maryland have become disgusted with the two years of Republican maladministration, which you did so much to make possible, and that they are in the humor to make an end of the experiment. It is not only what has been done; it is also the extravagance and the corruption which they see awaiting them in the event of a perpetuation of Republican rule. They feel that every substantial interest in the State is jeopardized, and they are determined, with or without your aid, to restore to power the Democratic party, which has never hitherto betrayed them, and in whose hands they will feel their honor and their interests to be secure. As to this I have not the shadow of a doubt. But they want, also, to see the old lines restored and the old operations rehabilitated. And I owe them so much as to feel not only willing, but anxious to consummate any wish of theirs, no matter at what cost to me.

"Are you ready and willing and free to meet me on this ground in good faith, in all loyalty, without provisos or reservations, on the honor of a gentleman? Are you at liberty to take charge personally, and through your agents, of the Democratic campaign for the Mayoralty of Baltimore, for the Legislature, and for the successor to that place in the Senate concerning which I have but one desire—that of seeing it filled by a Democrat, whose loyalty to the party is unquestioned and proved, and who will

advocate and uphold the principles to which you profess unselfish and sincere devotion? If you are, I am ready to meet you more than half way. Let me hear from you, and let our fellow citizens judge between us by the measure of our personal good faith and party loyalty wherein.

"A. P. GORMAN." October 15th, 1897. Mr. Abell to-night declined to say what course he would pursue in the matter, or to express any opinion concerning the letter.

CANNONADING AT SEA.

Circumstance Gives Rise to a Supposed Attack on a Filibuster.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 15.—A special to the Journal from Brunswick, Ga., says: Reliable parties residing at the Hotel Cumberland report that on yesterday an armed government vessel lying inside of St. Andrew's sound was seen to steam up and cross the bar, going out to sea under full speed. Suddenly there came a report of cannonading. The description of the government vessel indicates that it was the Wilmington or some other vessel of her class.

The presumption is that a cruiser sighted a supposed filibuster and ordered her to stop up, and upon refusal, fired upon her.

ANOTHER REPORT.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 15.—The Morning News correspondent at Brunswick wires the particulars of the cannonading off Cumberland Island.

A young lady resident of Cumberland arrived there to-day with the information that a strange gunboat cruised up Cumberland Creek last night. Its tall smokestacks overtopped the trees. Manager Shackelford, of the hotel, brought his glasses to bear on the craft when it steamed out across the water at full speed. In a few minutes cannonading was heard off in the mist and continued for some time. St. Andrew's bar pilots were aroused by the reports and went in search of the cause. They discovered nothing.

Brunswick pilots coming in to-day report that they had sighted no strange vessel.

VINCENT'S ORATORY.

Continued All Day and Has Another Day to Run.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The intensely hot weather of to-day had but little effect upon the attendance at the Luekert trial. The court room was packed and hundreds of persons were unable to gain admittance. Attorney Vincent, chief counsel for the defense, continued his address to the jury. His arguments were principally directed toward the reasonable doubt as to the death of Mrs. Luekert.

He vigorously attacked the police officials for their alleged brow beating of witnesses, particularly in the case of Mary Stemmerling, whom he declared the defendant had treated more like a daughter than an employee. The witnesses for the prosecution were held up to scorn, and Judge Vincent declared that the prosecution had done nothing but throw mud at his client, while the defense had been engaged in scraping it off.

Mr. Vincent will probably conclude his address at to-morrow's session. On Monday State's Attorney Deussen will make a five hours' speech and the case will doubtless be given to the jury late Tuesday.

THE USUAL CRIME.

Negro Defended by Colored Lawyers and Found Guilty.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 15.—George Johnson, negro, was convicted of assault in the criminal court here to-day, and will be sentenced to-morrow by Judge Sutton. The penalty for the crime in North Carolina is death.

Johnson's victim was a young colored woman named Bertha Huntington. He was defended by two colored lawyers, while Solicitor Richardson, for the State, was assisted by Congressman George H. White, colored. The jury in the case consisted of eleven white men and one negro.

PLANS ACCEPTED.

Postoffice to Be Built According to Plans of a Baltimore Firm.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day approved the plans furnished for the new public building at Norfolk, submitted by Wyatt & Nolting, architects, of Baltimore. Six plans were present at the recent competitive test, and upon the recommendation of the Board of Architects, who made the examination, the plans of the Baltimore firm were selected. The cost of the building is limited to \$150,000.

COMPETITOR CASE CONSIDERED.

Madrid, Oct. 15.—The Spanish Cabinet to-day discussed the case of the American schooner Competitor, which was captured in Cuban waters on April 25, 1896, consideration of which, owing to the fear which Premier Canovas del Castillo had of stirring up action upon the part of the Congress of the United States, was postponed by the late Government. The Cabinet to-day ordered the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Navy and Colonies to examine the documents in the case with the view of its eventual settlement by the courts.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, Oct. 15.—The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were \$1,309,907,189; per cent. increase, 32.6. Exclusive of New York, \$529,041,452; per cent. increase, 20.3.

CAPTAIN JACKSON RESIGNS.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 15.—(Special)—Captain M. C. Jackson to-day forwarded to the Governor his resignation as commanding officer of the A. P. Hill Rifles.

Perhaps you have seen and admired our garments, but to appreciate them you must wear them.

RUDOLPH & WALLACE, 323 Main street.

NEW YORK POLITICS

Charles W. Dayton Accepts a Nomination on the Henry George Ticket.

VIGOROUS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Continuance of Crokerism the Issue—One Man Rule Not Government by the People—Doubt Raised as to Whether This is a Land of Free-men.

New York, October 15, 1897. The letter of acceptance of ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, for controller on the Thomas Jefferson Democracy ticket, which was made public to-night, is in part as follows:

"The administration of the office of controller of the second city of the world is one which necessarily affects the interest of the poorest as well as the richest citizen. It will involve a system of finance, not only of enormous magnitude, but of infinite detail, requiring industry, vigilance and executive arrangement of the highest obtainable sort. More than this, the controller must stand between the attacks upon the city treasury and the welfare of the citizen who pays taxes in any form. To the administration of that office along the lines here indicated, I will, if elected, give my undivided energies and such abilities as I possess.

"Agreeing, as I do, with many of the principles set forth in the platform of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, I deem the main issue, in the municipal campaign now confronting the people, to be whether Crokerism shall for the next four years rule our greater city. By Crokerism, I mean an impetuous, mean and impetuous government in the hands of one man, who administers a principality solely through the agency of personal favorites, subservient to his will, wishes and purposes, being the essential test of fitness for office.

"Until the people shall decide otherwise, I refuse to believe that this magnificent city, with all its attractions, its great future, its affairs and its treasury, will be placed in the hands of any self constituted ruler. Every instinct of manhood, self respect, patriotism, civic pride and true Democracy rebels against such a prospect. At all events, I rejoice at the opportunity which your nomination offers, to take a stand against such a humiliation.

"This issue of personal rule in party affairs is fundamental to the cause of popular government. If one man can control the action of a great party from the primaries to conventions, and thus secure practical ownership of men elected to office, we no longer have government of the people, for the people, and by the people, but instead, have a government of the people by a despot for his own purposes, whatever they may be. If the despotism shall be permitted, laudable political ambition will be stifled, political interest must suffer, popular government must cease, and vassalage will take the place of personal liberty.

"The coming of Mr. Croker and his assumption of complete control of the Democratic party of greater New York; the autocratic methods pursued by him; the utter absence of any voice but his in the action of the conventions of the party; the stifling of even the right to be heard on the floor of conventions—all this seems to me to raise a doubt as to whether or not we are living in a land of free-men.

"My first vote was cast for Horatio Seymour. I have never failed in loyalty to the Democratic party, and in this campaign, I stand heartily with my fellow Democrats for the election of our superior State candidate, the Hon. Alton B. Parker.

"This acceptance of your nomination in a campaign to be waged for good government and for the establishment of the doctrine that equal rights shall prevail in the councils of the Democratic party, places me upon impregnable Democratic ground.

(Signed) "CHAS. W. DAYTON."

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

Negroes Hang a Man Who Has Been Fully Exonerated.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 15.—It is just learned that Tom Parker, a negro, was lynched Thursday by a mob near Kendall, in Cleveland county.

Parker was one of the negroes arrested for participating in the riot at a negro picnic near Kendall, on August 23, in which Mr. J. J. Johnson, a white man of Pine Bluff, was killed and a companion badly cut and bruised. There was little, if any, evidence against Parker, and he was released. Recently a band of supposed negro white caps attempted to run Parker out of the community. In the melee Parker shot and killed one of the white caps. He was then arrested and after a preliminary hearing, was fully exonerated and discharged. He was re-arrested on Wednesday and taken to Kendall, where he was held under guard until Thursday, when he was taken out and lynched. It is said that the lynching was done by friends of the negro white capper killed by Parker.

MILLS WILL RESUME.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15.—The Richmond Standard Spike Mills will start to work on Monday. It has been idle for more than a year. It employs about one hundred hands.

Good Times

Have come to those whom Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured of scrofula, catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak nerves, of some other form of impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

THE ROOF CAVED IN

Three Casualties Result From the Fall of an Opera House Dome.

WARNING GIVEN BY FALL OF PLASTER

Otherwise There Would Have Been Great Loss of Life—Only a Few Caught Under the Timbers—Present Appearance of the Building Like a Pile of Old Lumber.

Cincinnati, O., October 15, 1897.

"The Dangers of a Great City" on the stage at Robinson's Opera House to-night was cut short in its performance by a tragic realization of the actual dangers of a great city. The house was fairly well filled, but not crowded. A little before 8:50 o'clock to-night a lady in the audience said she heard a creeping noise, which continued for five minutes before the catastrophe. Presently the plastering began to fall in small particles at first. After awhile the plastering began to shower down in great chunks. It came from the ceiling which supported the dome. There was a rush from the gallery, which was not very well filled. The balcony was soon emptied. Those in the dress circle retired as promptly as possible, and, strange to say, without panic. The crowding of these to the doors obstructed the passage of people from the parquet, which accounts in a measure for the number of casualties. Suddenly the great central truss of the ceiling, eighty feet long and thirty feet wide, came plunging down. The ends of it struck on the two gallery wings, sending it down into the parquette. Nothing on the stage was harmed.

The list at the hospital showed three dead, five dangerously ill, if not fatally, wounded, and twenty-six more or less seriously injured. In addition to these a large number, probably twenty-five or thirty, were slightly injured as to be able to walk home. Of the dangerously injured at the hospital, amputation will be necessary in several cases.

A corp of surgeons volunteered their assistance to the hospital corps. A sufficient number was accepted. The scene in front of the hospital door was a sad one. Hundreds of people gathered there clamoring for the names of the injured.

At the Opera House ropes were stretched across all approaching streets and the police had all they could do to keep the crowd of seven or eight thousand people from crushing through. The damage to the theatre is comparatively small. To-night's disaster recalls the one which happened in the same house in 1876, when a score or more were killed and many injured during a panic which ensued from a needless call of fire.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

Activity in Many Lines Exceeds Previous Records.

New York, Oct. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow:

Foreign trade in September, the heavy increase in iron production and consumption and the largest payments through clearing houses ever known in October, are indications which outweigh hesitation in some markets. The increase in employment of labor has continued, with further accounts daily of works opening, increasing force of hands, or raising wages, and at every point where actual production can be tested it appears greater than ever before. Efforts by the Bank of England have delayed further gold exports, but with a cotton movement rising, large shipments to this side are deemed certain and not distant. More gold, however, means less just now than more iron.

The output of pig iron October 1st was 200,125 tons weekly, against 112,782 a year ago, the increase since July 1st having been twenty-two per cent. Unsold stocks have been reduced at the rate of 40,271 tons weekly in September, indicating a consumption exceeding 222,000 tons weekly, which is about 20,000 greater than ever before and 40 per cent. greater than three months ago. Prices of pig iron hold steady, though the production has been further increased since October 1st, and prices of finished products gradually rise with especially heavy demand for plates, rods, bars, while another contract has been taken by the Illinois Steel company to deliver 20,000 tons steel rails for Japan, and the Pennsylvania company has bought 25,000 tons.

One shipment on the lakes surpasses all records. The Rockefeller company has contracted for another steamer with two consortships to carry 20,000 tons, the largest ever built for the lakes. Makers of black sheets have raised the price for number 28 to \$2.10, and wire nails are 5 cents higher, the average of iron and steel products rising 6 per cent. for the week to the highest point since April 8th. Tin plates are cheaper at \$3.10, with enormous production, and copper at \$1.12 cents for lake, with lead at \$4.10, but tin is fairly strong.

The cotton mills are producing as largely as cheap cotton invites, and with moderate demand print cloths are lower at 2.44 cents, and some grades of other goods are slightly reduced.

The demand for spring goods is limited, but the prices of some qualities have advanced a shade further. There is also some quiet contracting already for heavy weights.

Wheat has been fairly steady, but moving more largely than last year from the farms and from the country. Western receipts were 15,167,054 bushels in two weeks of October, against 14,335,916 last year, and Atlantic exports 6,543,611 bushels, flour included as wheat, against 4,747,845 last year, while corn exports were 3,262,387, against 3,209,925 last year. September exports of wheat surpass all records, amounting to 25,868,828 bushels, against 17,646,815 last year, owing to high prices the value being over 100 per cent. larger for

all breadstuffs. The price of wheat has declined 3/4 of a cent and of corn one cent, with the government report of a yield exceeding 1,800,000,000 bushels.

Cotton has declined three-sixteenths to 6.31 cents for spot, some authorities of repute having published estimates that the yield will be 9,500,000 bales, but the movement is yet retarded by the fever.

Failures for the week have been 233 in the United States against 328 last year, and 36 in Canada, against 40 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

New York, Oct. 15.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say:

The activity in staple lines of merchandise is less pronounced than a month ago, due to interior merchants having supplied their demands for the time, a gradual increase of the territory included by the yellow fever quarantine, the low price of cotton, a tendency in the Missouri River Valley and spring wheat States to hold wheat for higher prices, and to farmers being busy with fall planting.

Unseasonable weather has had an unfavorable influence on the distribution of merchandise throughout the Central West, and at Chicago and St. Louis sales have fallen off.

A well informed correspondent of Bradstreet's, after extended personal investigation, gives reason for anticipating a much smaller yield of cotton than trade estimates indicate. He looks for a Texas crop not to exceed 2,000,000 bales, or less than last year, while the Mississippi Valley will, he thinks, produce less than in an average crop and Arkansas be in a less favorable situation than last year. The long and severe drought, facilitating picking and marketing, has, he declares, destroyed all hope of a top crop and will materially cut short the latter yield.

The position of the cotton goods industry is no more favorable, but woolen goods manufacturers report demand brisk, prices steady and an unwillingness by makers to accept new orders at present quotations. Advances are reported for Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, with quick sales, but prices are firmly held. Some steel mills are not able to keep up with orders. The domestic consumption of pig iron from last month was extraordinarily heavy and promises to greatly stimulate production.

With the slackening off in the rate of distribution of merchandise, the upward movement of prices is correspondingly checked, and in this, the third week in succession, the number of staples for which quotations are lower is greater than those which are higher or unchanged. There are nominal advances for lard and men's shoes, but prices for pork, sugar, other forms of iron and steel than those named, for copper, lumber, coal, hides and wool are unchanged.

Wheat exports have again expanded, the total for the present week being among the largest on record. The total exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) this week from both coasts of the United States aggregate 6,039,720 bushels, against 4,835,641 bushel last week, 4,156,817 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,409,000 bushels in 1895, 3,192,000 bushels in 1894, 2,709,000 bushels in 1893 and 3,270,000 bushels in 1892.

Corn exports were 2,221,000 bushels this week, against 2,109,000 bushels last week, 1,711,000 bushels a year ago, 1,680,000 bushels in 1895, 113,553 bushels in 1894, 1,123,000 bushels in 1893 and 701,000 bushels in 1892.

DOUBTFUL CASE.

Uncertain Whether a Man Found Under Window Was Murdered or Not.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 15.—A man, supposed to be Simon Hesser, of Savannah, Ga., was either murdered or committed suicide by throwing himself from the window of a lodging-house at No. 14 North Calvert street to-night. The dead man was about 45 years of age and nothing is known concerning him except that he came to the lodging-house early this evening and secured a room. Nothing more was seen of him until his body was found in the rear yard. He was unconscious and died within an hour. Upon his person was found a pair of handcuffs, a bottle of nitro-glycerine, a revolver and two tickets to Bremen on the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, made out for Simon Hesser and an adult.

A ticket from Baltimore to Savannah, dated to-day, was also found in his pocket, and letters addressed to him from Scranton, Pa., and other points were among his effects.

HESSER'S IDENTITY.

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 15.—Simon Hesser, who was found in Baltimore to-night, left Savannah Thursday by steamer for Baltimore. His mission was to take a demented German sailor, named Frank, to Germany. The steamer was due in Baltimore to-day. Both Hesser and the lunatic were about 45 years of age, and it is hard to decide here whether Hesser has committed suicide or that he has been murdered by the lunatic. The sailor went crazy on board a ship that came into port a few days ago, on which he came near killing the captain. Hesser was a deputy sheriff and was commissioned by a charitable institution here to accompany the demented sailor to his home. It is thought by the police here that the dead man is more probably the lunatic than Hesser.

COSSIO CISNEROS RENOUNCES ALLEGIANCE TO SPAIN.

New York, Oct. 15.—Evangeline Cossio Cisneros has adopted this country as her home. She signed her declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States this afternoon. She went to the naturalization bureau, accompanied by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster. Under the terms of her oath she has renounced all allegiance to Spain.

VERMONT VISITORS.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15.—Governor and Mrs. Josiah Grout, Miss Grout and Mrs. N. W. Fisk, all of Vermont, with them a party of ladies and gentlemen, fifty in number, spent to-day in the city on their way to Nashville, Tenn., for the celebration of Vermont day at the Nashville Exposition.

"Newest Discovery—Ext. Teeth: no pain. N. Y. D. Rooms. Ennis, 162 Main

NOT THE TIME TO TALK

Consul-General Lee Declines to Discuss a Political Rumor.

CONTEST IN LUNENBURG DECIDED

Republicans and Populists Have Made Few Nominations—Republican Dissensions Becoming More Interesting—Judgment Against Sureties.

(Special Dispatch to The Virginian.)

Richmond, Va., Oct. 15, 1897.

General Fitz Lee, who returned from Washington yesterday, was seen to-day and declined to discuss politics. He had his attention called to reports in Washington papers saying he came from Cuba for the purpose of inaugurating a fight to succeed Mr. Martin for the United States Senate, and responded that he had nothing to say in reply to them. He did not, he said, care to discuss politics while he was consul general at Cuba. The General expects to be ordered to return to Cuba about the last of this month. He thinks that the government will desire to have him there at the time of the arrival of General Blanco, who is to succeed Weyler as captain general.

Very few of the Democrats who came here to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee last night were in the city to-day. The action of the committee in deciding in favor of Dr. W. H. Nebett, a nominee of the party for the House in Lunenburg, seems to give general satisfaction. Mr. Edward Passmore, the defeated candidate, left here to-day for his home. He stated that he would give Dr. Nebett his cordial support. The committee will meet next Tuesday night to decide who is the regular nominee in Dinwiddie county, Mr. Clark or Mr. Smith.

The Republicans and Populists have made very few nominations for the Legislature. They have not put up anything like so many candidates as it was thought they would do. In a large majority of the counties the Democratic nominees have no opposition. It looks as if the Democrats would have even a larger representation than they had in the General Assembly two years ago.

The war between the two Republican factions is growing in interest. Colonel Wickham, chairman of the Lamb faction, and his associates here, returned from Washington, where they called on the President. They expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied with the result of the interview. Colonel Wickham, on his arrival here, went up to his home in Powhatan county. Judge Waddill and other opposition leaders say the faction represented by Colonel Wickham has no following of any consequence. Judge Waddill, the leader of one faction, and Colonel Wickham, the chairman of the other, have their law offices in the Shaffer building, in adjoining rooms.

About a year ago, J. H. Webb-People, a young lawyer, left here under a cloud. It was said he owed much money and that he went to England, where he has relatives. In the Law and Chancery Court to-day judgment for \$450 was given against Messrs. Edgar Allan and Frank M. Woon, and Mrs. Alice Reddy, who were endorsers on a note for People. The young lawyer is a son of the Rev. Prebendary Webb People, of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

Mr. John S. Bethel, the newly appointed collector of customs, has declined to make Mr. Frank Murphy, a well known young Republican, his chief deputy.

The Brooklyn man who attempted to commit suicide here has been identified as George Covert, of that city. His wife came here to-day. She refused to say anything about the case. Why the man wanted to kill himself is a mystery.

Governor Lowndes, of Maryland, has informed Governor O'Ferrall that in his opinion it is absolutely necessary to have the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia. In the Potomac sound and river established, and that he himself will have the matter attended to.

Governor Lowndes, who thinks that the citizens of his State are deprived of the enjoyment of privileges to which they are entitled by the improper marking of the boundary line, says in his letter to Governor O'Ferrall:

"While I believe the work of remarking the boundary line should be carried on under the point supervision of and at the joint expense of the States of Maryland and Virginia, yet in view of the evident disinclination of the State of Virginia to take part in this work and because of the absolute necessity that the boundary line should be so marked as to leave no further ground for controversy, I have to advise your Excellency that I will at once cause the boundary line, as laid down by the Black and Jenkins' award, to be located and permanent beacons or other marks placed thereon, in order that the same may be easily designated.

Governor O'Ferrall left this morning for Petersburg to attend the funeral of Major Venable, and could, therefore, not be seen on the subject.

The facts in the matter, however, are that the subject has been thoroughly investigated repeatedly by both States, and that Virginia has always taken the ground that the present boundary line is the one laid down by the Black and Jenkins' award.

Four years ago the Legislatures of both States appointed special committees who went over the ground very carefully and the Virginia committee afterwards reported in favor of retaining the existing boundary line. The entire difficulty hinged on the fact that the Maryland people claimed that Potomac sound extended for miles from the point where Potomac river really begins.